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made of all the methods of denoting purpose in Homer. Next the methods applied to Homer are used in a study of Hesiod, the Homeric hymns, and the iambic and elegiac poets, with a constant statement of the divergence from or agreement with the Homeric use. The growth of the use of the infinitive with ὥστε is traced, a use hardly established until the elegiac poets. The infinitive of purpose in Homer is never used in connection with a negative particle, since the substantive force of the infinitive is too great easily to admit a negation. The future infinitive is not used to denote purpose, the perfect rarely. Final infinitives are regularly active or middle, the true passive is extremely rare. There are in Homer 387 examples of an infinitive of purpose; Weber found 459 examples of final clauses with final particles. In his discussion of the reasons for the failure of the final infinitive to develop further, Ogden uses this cogent sentence (p. 44):

Iam si quaeritur quare usus infinitivi finalis vel consecutivi apud Homerum non ultra processerit, duae causae praecipue sunt adferendae; una quod aliae constructiones infinitivi iam adoleverant, altera, quod nec forma causalis nec particula auxiliaris ei comitabantur quibus notio finis vel consecutionis plane indicaretur. Si enim conformatio qualis est ἐφην τοῦτο πύθεσθαι solebat significare: 'dixi me hoc exquisisse' molestum fuisset si potuisset significare: 'hoc dixi ut exquirem.' Qua ex re factum est ut finitivi huiusmodi nisi in conformationibus usitatis ac simplicibus facile usurpari non possent.

Since this thesis itself is a summary, it is difficult to summarize. Dr. Ogden shows command of the literature and also the ability to read and use the authors studied; he has satisfactorily written one important chapter in the history of the limitations of the so-called infinitive of purpose.

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Apulei De Philosophia Libri. Ed. PAULUS THOMAS. Leipzig: Teubner, 1908.

Since Goldbacher's edition of the philosophical works of Apuleius in 1876 a large amount of text criticism has appeared in various journals and editions. The author of this latest recension has carefully examined the work of his predecessors, but in general has been very conservative in accepting emendations. Goldbacher did well with the material which he had, but he unfortunately overlooked a MS close at hand, one now regarded by scholars as the most reliable. This codex is known as B (Bruxellensis) and belongs to the eleventh century. Its superiority was established by Rohde as far back as 1882. It is upon this MS that M. Thomas has relied most of all in constituting his text. He has included in the edition not only the genuine works of Apuleius but also the *Hermes*

Trismegistus, though most scholars consider that jejune production the work of some other writer. An excellent critical apparatus placed below the text gives all the really valuable variants of the best MSS and the emendations of numerous scholars, though it has all been kept within modest dimensions, the book containing only 199 pages. With this work and van der Vliet's edition of the *Metamorphoses* and *Apology* we now have as satisfactory a text for Apuleius as can be expected from the very corrupt MSS available. Very wisely has M. Thomas retained in the margin the paging of Oudendorp, whose complete edition of Apuleius in 1823 is the one best known to modern students and usually cited in the lexicons. In defending the MSS reading the editor has sometimes put a rather forced construction on some words; e.g., *conroget* in *De Deo Soc.* vii (Oud. 136). Again in *De Mundo* viii (Oud. 306) one would be tempted to accept Kroll's emendation *manari* of the MSS reading *minari*. That B is accepted in all possible cases as superior to the other MSS is evident on the very first page where in *Florida* 1 (Oud. 104) *enim sic* of B is given as the correct reading against the *sic enim* of all the others. The editor's own emendations are not numerous and generally can be accepted without question. Sometimes, however, the change does not improve matters very much. Thus in *De Platone* ii. 3-21 (Oud. 223) the addition of *plena* does not seem as good as Oudendorp's simpler change of *hactenus* to *haec vero*. In 45 places the text has been marked as hopelessly corrupt and in 25 places lacunas have been indicated. In the introduction to the *Metamorphoses* van der Vliet said that the editor of Apuleius should be both cautious and venturesome. If M. Thomas has erred at all it is on the side of caution.

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The Syntax of High School Latin. By LEE BYRNE. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1909. 83 cents.

The desire to place the teaching of Latin on a more scientific basis is accountable for the production of this book as well as for Professor Lodge's *Vocabulary of High School Latin*. The authors of these manuals have compiled their statistics from the Latin texts most commonly used in secondary schools. These are Caesar *B.G.* i-iv, Cicero 6 orations, Vergil *Aen.* i-vi. Mr. Byrne with fifty collaborators has arranged a very interesting table of statistics of the grammatical constructions used in these three authors. The purpose of such a work is given in this statement: "Thus 79 $\frac{5}{10}$ per cent of the constructions are employed in 99 $\frac{8}{10}$ per cent of the instances, so that by concentrating on this selection we can accomplish 99 $\frac{8}{10}$ per cent of the result with 79 $\frac{5}{10}$ per cent of the effort; this would make a 25 $\frac{5}{10}$ per cent increase in the efficiency of our work in syntax."